

WEATHER—
Fair and warmer; gentle north-
west winds.

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

BRIGGS, DARLING and DWIG
CARTOONS
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WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1917.

TWO CENTS

GERMAN DRIVE ON VERDUN FAILS TO GAIN OBJECTIVE

French Meet Attack with Wall of Granite
as Infantry Is Thrown Into Ac-
tion on the River Meuse.

ANTICIPATE NEW OFFENSIVE

Teutons Tuning Up for Sustained Activity on
Flanders Front. French Airplanes Bomb
Stuttgart—Russian Flyers Do Damage

London, Oct. 1.—In an evident attempt to create a diversion to aid the hard pressed troops of the Bavarian Crown Prince in Flanders, the German Imperial throne has launched a new series of violent onslaughts on the Verdun front, without, so far, gaining a foot of ground.

MEET WALL OF GRANITE.

On the banks of the Meuse he threw his infantry legions against the French lines last night and early today. Everywhere the assailants met a wall of granite. It is believed that the end of this offensive is not yet in sight.

The French on their part executed a successful raid in the Champagne and in Lorraine.

Expect Haig Offensive.

On the Flanders front the Teuton heavy guns have tuned up for a feverish sustained activity, apparently in anticipation of Sir Douglas Haig's final drive designed to push the Germans off the remaining heights dominating the vast plain between the Menin and Roulers roads.

There were new indications of a forthcoming German retirement on the Meuse front, among them was a report that the German high command has ordered three towns in western Flanders to be evacuated by the civilian population. These are Houthulst, Meerdaale and Dazet. From the Eastern front came news today giving rise to new optimism regarding the Russian army. Muscovite troops, Petrograd reports, have been ordered to the front northeast of Riga, near Spilva Farm and advanced to a depth ranging from 80 to 1,000 yards.

Great Britain was cheered by the latest news from the Mesopotamian front, where fifty miles northwest of Bagdad, Gen. Maude's forces have captured a Turkish commanding general and great quantities of supplies and food, as well as a large number of prisoners.

London, Oct. 1.—The cry for reprisals resounding for weeks in the allied

DANIELS BALKS MARINE PLAN

Secretary Does Not Want
Merchant Marine Under
Navy Domination.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has vetoed a plan which would place under high officers of the service to put the American merchant marine under navy domination. The proposed scheme every American merchant vessel running the submarine blockade would be manned with a naval crew instead of a merchant crew. Especial pressure was brought to bear to have the government man the ship being built by the Emergency Fleet Corporation with enlisted sailors.

The fight has not ended, despite Mr. Daniels' failure to approve the proposition. Efforts are now being directed toward having the emergency fleet vessels manned by naval crews as they come from the ways.

Campaign Launched.

Within the last few days one of the thousand-and-one organizations which have sprung up since the war have launched a campaign to have American naval crews man American ships going through the war zone. Charges of plots on the part of pro-German merchant sailors to have the ship sunk are made to show the necessity of the navy taking command of the situation. Some of the methods by which these sailor-spies worked hand-in-hand with the Germans were to send surreptitious wireless messages, according to these charges, while subsidized firemen, or firemen in sympathy with Germany, would stock their furnaces that smoke clouds would distinguish the ship by day and pillars of sparks at night.

"The shipping board, according to my understanding of the situation, considers merchant sailors best for the work of manning the ships it is to be used for," Mr. Daniels yesterday said. "It is true that there has been some inefficiency in merchant crews, but things are better now than before."

England has not replaced her merchant crews with naval forces. "The charge was made to me that in several instances ships have gone from New York with the crews in such a condition from drinking while at sea that they were practically worthless for several days and that such crews were not fit for the dangerous work of running the submarine blockade."

From Petrograd comes the news that the Russian capital, expecting Teuton raids, has placed itself into complete readiness to meet such an attack, after the London model. Within a radius of 20 miles outposts have been established and the public is being drilled to seek cover the moment the sirens sound alarm.

Predict That Ten Million Will Buy Liberty Bonds; Capital Sales, \$1,500,000

Thousands of Automobile Horns and Whistles
Blow, Fire Gongs Clatter as Thousands
Leave Places of Business to Buy

The \$5,000,000,000 mark will be reached, and there will be 10,000,000 subscribers.

These were the confident predictions last night of the managers of the Second Liberty Loan of 1917, at the end of the first day's drive. Headquarters refused to issue a definite statement on the first day's sales of the bonds, but stated they ran so high the predictions were thoroughly justified.

BRYAN FIRST BUYER HERE.

Washingtonians subscribed approximately \$1,500,000 on the opening day, according to reports from the city's forty-three banks. William Jennings Bryan was the first subscriber here. He bought eight \$50 bonds, taking one for each of his eight grandchildren, just as he did on the first loan.

Old Patrick Henry Church Bell Rings

Along with the reports of big subscriptions, the loan managers last night were receiving accounts of the enthusiastic celebration that started the four weeks' drive all over the country. Washington itself observed the day by dropping all work for two minutes at midnight.

Richmond opened the campaign by ringing the bell in the old Patrick Henry Church for five minutes.

From Atlanta came the report that, so great was the interest there, the chairman of the executive committee handling the loan had to make a sale before breakfast. The president of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs made the purchase.

In Philadelphia six aeroplanes flew about, dropping liberty loan literature. Five thousand Boy Scouts advertised the loan with posters. At 10 o'clock every factory whistle and every church bell in Philadelphia was in operation, the noise continuing five minutes.

Boston also turned whistles and bells loose.

St. Louis managers reported that the city's program of aeronautic features aroused great interest and sent the campaign off to a good start.

Headquarters Planned.

Headquarters here was pleased last night with messages indicating nationalized citizens will take a big part in the success of the loan.

From Pittsburgh came a message that the National Slovak Society had appropriated \$50,000 to buy bonds.

Another message from Worcester, R. I., said the Union Ship Store of Amesbury had voted to buy \$25,000 worth.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 1.—Pittsburgh took approximately \$500,000 in liberty bonds today.

New York, Oct. 1.—New York subscribed \$2,500,000 to the Second Liberty Loan today.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 1.—San Francisco today subscribed for \$1,075,000 worth of liberty bonds.

Los Angeles, Oct. 1.—Owing to the non arrival of official subscription blanks for the Second Liberty bond, Chairman McKee of the Southern California district, comprising ten counties announced that no subscriptions were taken at committee headquarters. Advance offers totaling \$1,500,000 are in the hands of the committee. A quota of \$45,000,000 has been allotted to this district.

Must Reach Decision.

The army is face to face with the question of whether to adopt modern European methods for training the new national army, or to maintain Civil War and Spanish War traditions.

The problems seems to be whether to throw the American Field Service Regulations into the scrap heap, and to be guided entirely by the lamp of European practice, or whether to permit the old, conservative leaders of the General Staff to stick to the drill manual upon which they were raised.

Opportunity Loss Threatens.

One alternative or the other will have to be chosen unless the process of training the new levies is to be done along the old and inflexible lines of the spring months of 1915, and the opportunity of effective participation in the great offensive on the western front be lost.

It is a choice between tactical drills, cumbersome maneuvers, scouting, and skirmishing of the type that was used against the Indians, the Spaniards, and the Filipinos, and the new developments in the art of slaughter, such as bombing, sapping, trench digging, grenade throwing, "gassing," machine gun, and auto rifle work, etc.

Of course, the new troops will have to be trained in the latter branches of warfare in any event, which means unlearning and relearning much that they have been taught in their preliminary training. If the old field service regulations are held to religiously, much precious time will be lost if this program is carried out. It will make it impossible to finish the so-called preliminary training by New Year's. It will be the same as throwing a monkey wrench into the war machinery.

Baker Is Farsighted.

Secretary of War Baker, who is an expert at stripping a given task of non-essentials and red tape, is naturally progressive in his cast of mind, and is fully committed to the policy of getting American troops into action against the Prussian forces at the earliest possible moment. He realizes that the great test of the war machine will come in 1918, and that any out-worn tradition that retards its development will be heavy handicap to the nation.

For this reason it is believed that he will at least consider the drill and service regulations to a large extent, and perhaps make them a minor factor in the early training. It is held that at least two months' time can be saved in this manner.

Bonds Placed on Sale Amid Din in Capital

Nearly fifty of Washington's leading bankers met last night to discuss ways and means for carrying the District's second liberty loan campaign to a successful close. John Poole, chairman of the District Liberty Loan Committee, presided.

It was decided by the leaders of the banking organizations to subscribe in the name of their banks a large amount of the District's quota of the new liberty loan bonds which were placed on the market at noon yesterday.

Details as to the partial payment plans of the bonds by buyers who could not afford to give at once the entire amount of their subscription were worked out. On the whole, the bankers are optimistic. They may not be so completely convinced by the cheering of the sentiments of President Wilson's war message to the American Congress regarding the "liberation of peoples, the rights of nations great and small, and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their ways of life and of obedience."

It is their earnest hope, the letter told President Wilson, that they may win for the United States the complete and permanent peace that only the ideals of world liberation that together will make it possible for nations to live in peace and assistance in this war."

Despite the "slavery" of the Indian people, Sir Subramaniam quotes Austen Chamberlain, Field Marshall Lord French, and the London Times to the value and the usefulness of the large numbers of regular Indian troops used at Gallipoli, in Mesopotamia, Egypt, and in France.

"If India's resources are harnessed such splendid results for the allies while slaves," the letter says, "how much greater would be their power if Indian troops were supplied with arms and training which would make them men, not slaves, but free men, who, fighting not only for their own liberties, but for the liberties of all mankind."

Figures Not Available.

No definite figures as to the total subscriptions will be available before late today. It is thought that, with the winter additional population of Washington considered, the sale of the bonds yesterday exceeded the first day of the first campaign by nearly 10 per cent. John Poole, chairman of the local committee, said that the launching of the loan last night was enthusiastic about the response of the public.

"It will not surprise me," declared Mr. Poole last night, "if the current loan is oversubscribed by \$5,000,000 or \$10,000,000. When Washington all but doubled the quota for the first loan, she surely will not be behind with the second. The response of the public yesterday was highly satisfactory. I feel now that the campaign is assured of success."

The local campaign for the Second Liberty Loan was formally launched at noon yesterday by the sounding of fire gongs, the blowing of whistles and the screeching of thousands of automobile horns throughout the business sections of the city.

The personnel of the committee included John Poole, chairman; Eugene E. Thompson, secretary; H. P. S. Corcoran, treasurer; and Eugene E. Allen, a new feature of the new liberty loan will be an educational campaign among the children of the public schools. Secretary Thompson called yesterday afternoon upon Mrs. Thurston, and discussed with him a plan to have speakers go into all the public schools of the District.

War Officials Torn Over Choice of Army's Tactics

Question Arises Whether America Should
Adopt New Style Warfare or Hold
to Time-Worn Traditions

By FRANK MARTIN.

The army is face to face with the question of whether to adopt modern European methods for training the new national army, or to maintain Civil War and Spanish War traditions.

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FOR HOME RULE W. E. D. Stokes, of New York City, Says Citizens Demand Thorough Investi- gation of Disloyal Charges.

Would Send 10,000,000
Soldiers in Exchange
for Liberty.

Ten million soldiers will be India's contribution to the allied cause, according to a letter presented to President Wilson yesterday. It came from Sir S. Subramaniam, leader of the Indian home rule movement, and declares the soldiers will be provided if the British Empire will accord India civil privileges such as those accorded Canada and Australia.

The letter was brought to Washington by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hotchner, American writers and lecturers, who have lived for ten years in India.

Last December the Indian Congress and the All-India Muslim League held a joint convention of 5,000 delegates in Madras, the letter asserts. This meeting passed a resolution asking King George to promise, in a proclamation, that India would no longer be treated as a subject nation after the war.

Can't Repeat Wilson's Message.

"It is the very relationship of the Indian National Congress to the war that urges the necessity for an immediate promise of home rule," the letter states, "as it would result in an increase from India of at least 5,000,000 men in three months for service at the front, and of 5,000,000 more in another three months."

The letter says Indians are forbidden by their British rulers from repeating the sentiments of President Wilson's war message to the American Congress regarding the "liberation of peoples, the rights of nations great and small, and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their ways of life and of obedience."

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SUGGESTS FIRING SQUAD FOR DOZEN CONGRESSMEN

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LA FOLLETTE ON GRILL.

These are in addition to the petitions asking the impeachment of Senator Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin. Among the communications were some from Senator La Follette's own State of Wisconsin.

Stokes' Stinging Letter.

Most of the letters and telegrams named Senator La Follette. But W. E. D. Stokes, of New York City, included in his denunciation, Senator Stone, Senator Gronna, and Representatives Mason, Britten and Baer. He said if they were guilty of disloyalty they should be shot.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections will consider the various communications at a meeting tomorrow.

The Rotary Club of Ithaca, N. Y., sent a resolution to Senator Wadsworth and Senator Alder, his colleagues, reading:

"Whereas Senator Robert M. La Follette, Senator William J. Stone and Senator Asie J. Gronna and others, deliberately and maliciously obstructing, delaying and endeavoring to kill legislation designed to enable the United States to vigorously and effectively prosecute the war."

"Therefore we the undersigned, residents of Tompkins County, New York, respectfully request that you take such immediate action as will remove such enemies of the country's welfare from the United States Senate."

W. E. D. Stokes writes to Vice President Marshall:

"On the suppression of disloyalty the safety of our country, the shortening of this war, and the preservation of the lives of our brave young men at the front depends."

Our citizens demand an immediate investigation by a "select committee of the Senate and House of the charges of treason so widely circulated against Senators La Follette, Stone, Gronna, and against Representatives Mason, Britten, Baer and others, and if their anti-war records and their actions since the war started show that they are guilty of these charges of disloyalty, let it be so announced by this committee the length and breadth of our country and a clean bill of health given these gentlemen. But if any are guilty, let the guilty be shot at once."

Asks His Expulsion.

Jean Rittenhouse, of San Diego, wrote to Vice President Marshall, saying:

"Before ousting Senator La Follette for making unwelcome statements, might it not be well to discover whether those statements are true. A telegram signed by Edward Gillette, of Racine, Wis., asks for La Follette's expulsion, and said he believed in hanging all traitors."

After several sharp attacks, but with no dissenting votes, the conference report on the \$2,700,000,000 war bill was adopted by the House of Representatives late yesterday.

Representative Hampton Moore, of Pennsylvania, injected the first partisan note into the long fight over the bill, when he declared the Democratic party's revenue policy would sweep the party out of power in sixteen months. Other Republicans demanded that higher import duties be included in the measure, but Majority Leader Kitchin replied that the House and Senate conferees had found imports so much reduced as compared with the big exports imported that higher duties were not deemed advisable.

Mr. Kitchin, submitting the report of the conference, made the prediction that if the war continues another year sharp increases in both income and profits taxes would be sure to come. If the British rate of taxing incomes and war profits were adopted, he said, it would produce for the United States \$3,000,000,000.

"Uncle Sam's system is a price fixing would tend to reduce war profits and incomes alike. Mr. Kitchin admitted this policy would lower the estimate."

Criticism Publicity.

Mr. Kitchin included in his statement a bitter criticism of newspapers for printing reports of the conference meetings, which were supposed to be secret. After stating that the House conferees, Representatives Rainey, Dixon, Fordney, Moore, and himself had unanimously agreed on the compromises with the Senate conferees, Mr. Kitchin was cross-questioned by several members.

Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin, led a bitter attack on the zone system arranged for postal rates. "It was tried years ago," he declared; "it proved a failure, and was given up." Describing the zone system as "the most reactionary feature in fifty years," Cooper asserted it would have the tendency to denationalize newspapers and magazines.

Food Improves.

The most pleasing feature of the day to the new soldiers was the fact that the food has been noticeably improved. "Here was a good breakfast, a meal, a dinner, but a fine supper, according to the majority of the soldiers."

From now on the food will improve not only in quantity but in the manner in which it is served. All of the officers of the machine gun battalion are anxious to keep the men satisfied and regret that there has been complaint over the rations. The trouble appears to have been that too many men have been served in the same barracks and the excess number has operated to reduce the size of the portions.

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BRITONS PROVE BEST FIGHTERS

Official Communique Says
Huns Are Shaken, but
Still Powerful.

Shaken, but still powerful, is the estimate of Germany's defensive strength on the Western front, given in this week's official communique, issued by the War Department.

The superiority of the British over their enemies, the communique says, has conclusively been proved by the last week's fighting, while it has demonstrated that the fighting stamina of the Germans is deteriorating.

Of the activities of the American force in Europe, the communique says absolutely nothing. Of the forces at home it reports mobilization of the National Guard and the national army proceeding satisfactorily.

The analysis of the situation on the west front, which the communique says is the principal battle-front of the war, follows:

The Ypres salient continues the center of military interest along the Western front.

The battle of Menin Road, which promises to be one of the great battles of the war, is following its normal course.

Last week we recorded the gains of the British in this sector. This week we must note the desperate attempts made by the Germans to retake the lost positions.

Hold Zonnebeke.

Beginning Sunday last, the constantly increasing violence of the counter-attacks reached a culmination on the twenty-seventh instant when seven powerful onslaughts by the picked "Storm Battalions" of the enemy endeavored vainly to regain the lost objectives. The village of Zonnebeke, the center of the conflict, is now firmly held by the British.

WILL MOBILIZE WAR INDUSTRIES

Chamber of Commerce
Takes Steps to Provide
Shipping Needs.

Making a national drive for the organization of all war industries of the nation, so men can be provided proportionately to the various services, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States yesterday issued a call for the approval of the \$500,000 appropriation in Congress for the United States employment service.

One million and a half of men are required for the war industries, says the chamber. The Shipping Board alone requires 20,000 men a month to carry out the merchant fleet program it has mapped for itself. In every other big industrial activity for the support of the war great numbers of men are needed. Shipyards, steel works, mines, factories, and the plants furnishing equipment for the army must have men.

The chamber believes that some central body should have power to provide these men in sufficient numbers as the emergency calls